

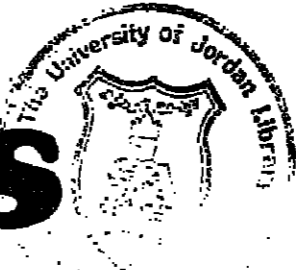
# In today's Jordan Times...

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# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية تأسست بالتعاون مع المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"



## Today's Weather

It will be fair weather with north-westerly moderate winds. In Aqaba the winds will be northerly and calm seas.

	Overnight	Daytime
	Low	High
Amman	21	33
Aqaba	25	40
Deserts	25	38
Jordan Valley	25	40

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 33, Aqaba 40. Sunset tonight: 6:17 p.m. Sunrise tomorrow: 5:01 a.m.

Volume 6, Number 1734

AMMAN, MONDAY AUGUST 17, 1981 — SHAWWAL 17, 1401

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

## As two more clergymen gunned down Raja'i launches verbal attack on Mujahedeen

LONDON, Aug. 16 (Agencies) — Iranian President Mohammad Ali Raja'i attacked the militant left-wing Mujahedeen movement last night in his first radio and television speech since his election last month, Tehran Radio reported.

He spoke of the "burning issue" of the Mujahedeen now being debated in our society, indicating that the government had failed to quash support for the movement despite a crackdown on dissidents and the execution of more than 450 people, mostly leftists, in the last two months.

President Raja'i said the Mujahedeen chanted anti-imperialist slogans but their aim was to strike at Islam and to impose their will on the people by means of terror and bombings.

Tehran Radio, monitored by Reuters, said two other clergymen were assassinated in the northern Caspian Sea town of Babul.

In the western city of Sanandaj, Mullah Saleh Khosravi and his 18-year-old son were shot by two armed "American mercenaries" while leaving a mosque in the company of other well-known clergymen, the radio said. Three persons identified as Kurds were wounded.

The assassinations followed an unsuccessful attempt on the life of Iran's supreme court president, Ayatollah Musavi Ardebili. Two armed motorcycle-riders hurled a

grenade into the courtyard of Ayatollah Ardebili's house in Tehran, which exploded without hurting anyone, according to Tehran newspaper accounts. One of the assailants was arrested after Ayatollah Ardebili's bodyguards gave chase, the radio said.

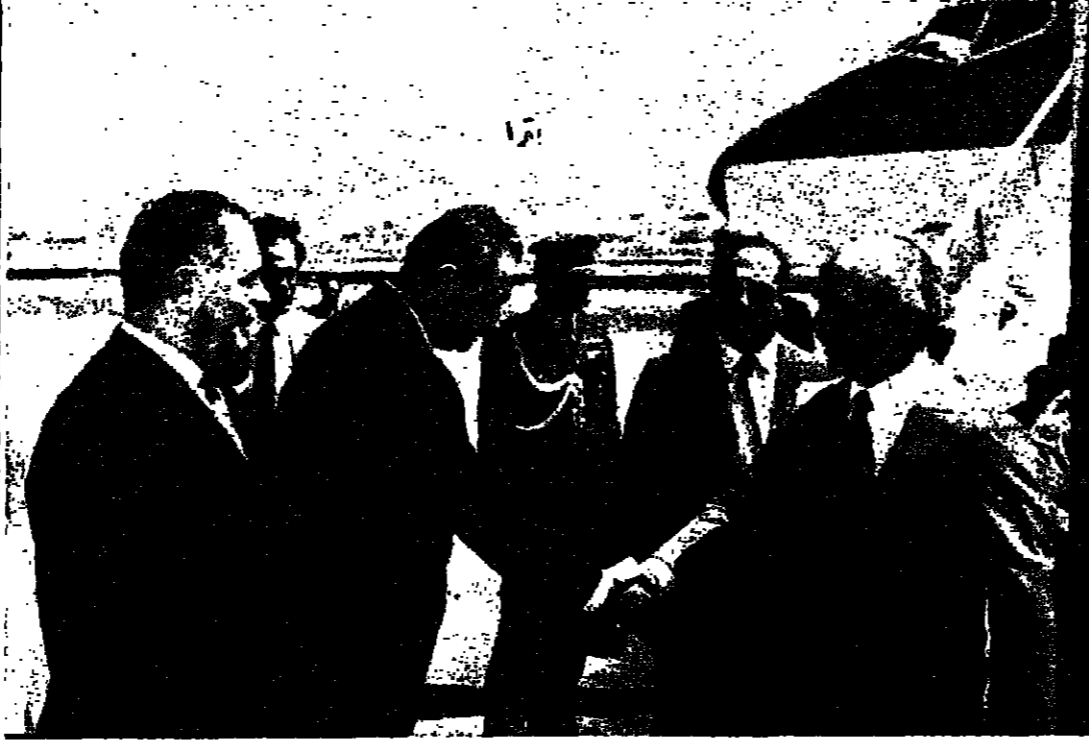
The Mujahedeen, whose leader Masoud Rajavi fled into exile in France last month with former president Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr, was one of the most powerful forces in the overthrow of the late Shah of Iran in 1979.

President Raja'i's condemnation of the Mujahedeen followed a French newspaper interview published yesterday in which Mr. Raja'i said he would try to create a resistance movement against Iran's Islamic leadership.

Referring to Mr. Raja'i, the president said: "See how he ended in the lap of imperialism and how he wants to overthrow the Islamic Republic of Iran."

He said that when the Iran-Iraq war began last September, the Mujahedeen went to the front but only to make propaganda and to collect arms — "to fire one bullet and release 10 statements."

## Hussein returns after extensive Baghdad talks



His Majesty King Hussein (shaking hands with Acting Prime Minister Adnan Abu Odeh) while His Highness Prince Mohammad looks on (Petra photo)

AMMAN, Aug. 16 (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein's extensive discussions in Baghdad with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein covered current Arab affairs, developments

in the local and international fields and means to further boost Arab solidarity and buildup Arab self-strength, the Jordan news agency Petra reported today.

King Hussein returned to Amman today at the end of a two-day visit, accompanied by his eldest son Prince Abdullah, Prime Minister Mudar Badran and high-ranking delegation.

King Hussein and President Saddam stressed the need for adhering to the basic principles contained in the Baghdad summit resolutions and the importance of pursuing efforts aimed at safeguarding higher Arab interests and the Palestine cause.

During the talks, attended by aides from both sides, President Saddam presented a briefing on the situation along the battlefield with Iran stressing the Iraqi people's determination to regain its legitimate rights and aborting the Iranian expansionist designs. The talks also covered subjects for further boosting cooperation between Iraq and Jordan in various fields.

Also figuring in the talks were Israel's recurrent acts of aggression on the Arab Nation, the various challenges confronting the Arab World evolving from Zionist policies and the impact of international developments on the situation in the Middle East.

Attending the talks on the Jordanian side were the King's eldest son Prince Abdullah, Prime

Minister Mudar Badran, Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad Al Lawzi, and the Jordanian Ambassador to Iraq Fahel Al Tawil.

The Iraqi side was represented by Mr. Taha Yassin Ramadan, first vice-premier, Mr. Tariq Aziz, member of the Iraqi revolutionary command council, Mr. Na'im Haddad, speaker of the Iraqi parliament, members of the cabinet and the revolutionary command council.

The King and his accompanying delegation were met on their return home by His Highness Prince Mohammad, Crown Prince Hassan, president of the National Consultative Council, speaker of the Upper House of Parliament, the court minister, the chief chamberlain, the commander-in-chief of the armed forces, cabinet members and senior officials.

On his departure from Baghdad, King Hussein sent a cable to the Iraqi president expressing appreciation for the hospitality accorded to His Majesty and his accompanying delegation. He also lauded the president's efforts and the sacrifices of the Iraqi people in defence of their territory and territorial rights along the eastern flank of the Arab Nation.

## Begin expects U.S. fighter shipments to resume soon

JERUSALEM, Aug. 16 (R) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin said today the United States might resume shipments of advanced fighter planes to Israel within the next two days.

"We have got news from Washington that President Reagan may decide next Monday or Tuesday to release the 16 planes," Mr. Begin told reporters after the weekly cabinet session.

The Israeli leader attacked Washington for suspending shipments of the fighter aircraft and said the U.S. was "doing wrong to Israel."

"These were Israeli planes by contract," he said. "When you sign a contract then the owner of these planes is the acquiring country, not the country which sold them."

"If it is possible to embargo Israeli planes, then it would also be possible for the U.S. to ask Israel to send back a number of planes. While this is absurd, it is almost a comparison."

The United States held back 14 F-16 and two F-15 aircraft following the June 7 Israeli air raid on an Iraqi nuclear reactor and last month's attacks on Palestinian in Lebanon. Hundreds of civilians were killed in the Beirut raid.

Mr. Begin said the U.S. embargo was unjustified and unjustifiable. "A wrong was done

to Israel but now President Reagan has decided to right that wrong, which is doing justice. I hope it will not be repeated."

### High-level delegation for U.S.

The Israeli leader said he would fly to Washington on Sept. 6 for talks with President Reagan, top U.S. officials and leaders of American Jewry. Defence Minis-

ter Ariel Sharon, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Interior Minister Yosef Burg would go with him.

"We will be discussing international and bilateral issues, as well as renewal of the (Palestinian) autonomy talks," Mr. Begin said.

He said similar issues would be raised during a meeting with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat in Alexandria on Aug. 25-26.

### Technical fault disrupts 'phone links to Syria

AMMAN, Aug. 16 (Petra) — The disruption in telephone services between Amman and Damascus since Aug. 12 is due to a technical fault in the main lines in the Syrian territory, the director of the Telecommunications Corporation, Mr. Mohammad Shahed Ismail announced today. He said that contacts have been made with the Syrian authorities to speed up repair work on these lines.

## FAA copes with Portuguese boycott

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (R) — Transatlantic flights were being rerouted tonight because of a boycott of American traffic by Portuguese air controllers, officials said.

Portugal's 300 controllers were refusing to handle flights to and from the United States for 48 hours from midnight GMT in support of 12,000 striking American colleagues.

But officials of the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) forecast that traffic would operate normally despite the Portuguese action, and anticipated no delays.

The Portuguese boycott coincided with the start of the third week of the strike for better pay and benefits by the U.S. Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organisation (PATCO).

The Portuguese controllers cut their boycott to 48 hours from a week and many aviation officials now see it as almost a symbolic gesture.

Sympathy action by Canadian controllers early last week threw flights between the United States and Europe into chaos for two days.

There were no signs today of the U.S. controllers or President Reagan's government being ready

to concede any ground in the strike.

The government won a victory last Friday when a federal legal official recommended that the union be stripped of its bargaining authority because the strike was illegal.

As government employees, the controllers were barred by U.S. law from striking, and about 12,000 have been dismissed since walking out on Aug. 3.

But PATCO President Robert Poli has vowed to fight the recommendation and has pledged that despite the pressure the strike will go on.

## Former Tigers militia leader gunned down in ambush

BEIRUT, Aug. 16 (A.P.) — Elias Hannoush, a former member of the rightist Tigers militia was shot and killed along with his two children in West Beirut today while clashes between rival militias left four people dead, police reported.

Police said gunmen ambushed the vehicle carrying Mr. Hannoush, his children and his bodyguards and pumped six bullets into the 47-year-old ex-militia leader. His nine-year-old daughter, May, was struck by four bullets and his seven-year-old son, Alain, by six.

Two of his bodyguards, one of whom was identified as a member of the Palestine Liberation Organisation were also killed.

Mr. Hannoush had been living in West Beirut since the main right-wing militia, the Falange led by Bashir Gemayel, cracked down on the Tigers of former Lebanese president Camille Chamoun in bloody battles in July 1979 in East Beirut. Mr. Hannoush escaped an assassination attempt four months ago when he was wounded in the arm.

Also in West Beirut the pro-Iranian "Amal" militia and the local pro-Moscow Lebanese Communist Party clashed in pre-dawn street battles in which four fighters were killed and six others wounded. Earlier this week the two rival factions battled in south-

ern Lebanon and seven people were killed.

Meanwhile, Israeli jets flew over the capital on routine reconnaissance flights breaking the sound barrier.

Representatives of the Arab League mediation team known as the Arab Follow-up Committee on Lebanon met with Lebanese President Elias Sarkis yesterday to discuss the deteriorating situation in Lebanon. Heavy shelling across the "Green Line," which divides eastern and western Beirut broke out earlier this week between Syrian peacekeeping forces and Christian militias. Heavy sniping also forced the closure of the main crossing point between the two sectors of the city at Beirut port.

### Wazzan seeks summit

Prime Minister Shafik Al Wazzan is scheduled to fly to Saudi Arabia and Kuwait on Monday to rally support for Lebanon's call for an Arab summit meeting to discuss the situation in the country after Israel's July attacks on the south and Beirut.

Mr. Wazzan, who earlier announced that Lebanon was seeking an air defence system, told the English language weekly, Monday Morning, that Lebanon will accept an air defence network from any source, "choosing from the free offers that are now available or may become available that which is most effective."

The prime minister, who discussed the issue with a parliamentary committee earlier this week, said Lebanon would accept an offer made by Libya to station a network of surface-to-air missiles in Lebanon on condition the batteries be manned by Lebanese soldiers only.

"Israel does not wait for excuses to launch its aggression. It strikes into the depth of Lebanon without any specific or direct reasons, going by strategy of known goals and ambitions..." Mr. Wazzan was quoted by Monday Morning as saying.

## PLO advisor rejects talks; security chief lashes at Arabs

KUWAIT, Aug. 16 (A.P.) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) political advisor Hani Al Hassan has rejected initiatives for peace with Israel and said "time is ripe for military confrontation" with the Zionist state, according to a Kuwaiti daily.

"We believe the time is ripe for military confrontation with the Zionist enemy rather than futile peace proposals," Mr. Hassan was quoted as saying by the Kuwaiti Al Watan newspaper. The PLO must not speak the language of peace during a time of war."

Mr. Hassan, personal advisor to PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, while not rejecting a peace fromula presented by Saudi Crown Prince Fahd last week, said the point at stake was "whether Saudi Arabia is prepared to enter into confrontation with the United States if Washington rejects the Saudi plan."

The Saudi blueprint calls for recognition of Israel's right to "live in peace" in return for an independent Palestinian state.

"What is more important than proposing ideas for solving the Palestinian problem is that Saudi Arabia forces Washington to recognise the PLO and open dialogue with it, Mr. Hassan said.

He added that in receiving Egyptian President Anwar Sadat before any other Arab leader "the Reagan administration has proved its adherence to the Camp David process."

The PLO is a member of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front which is opposed to the U.S.-sponsored Camp David process between Israel and

Egypt. Mr. Hassan said any Mideast plan must be reached through a unified Arab stand and in consultation with the Soviet Union.

### Abu Iyad criticises Arab stand

Meanwhile, PLO security chief Abu Iyad blasted Arab leaders for their failure to "lift a finger while our children died."

In a speech in Beirut Abu Iyad said: "The truth is that there is no Arab stand. And after today we can say that there is no Steadfastness and Confrontation Front since it has not been able to meet for the past seven months."

The front is made up of Libya, Syria, Algeria, South Yemen and the PLO.

"Some speak of a settlement," Abu Iyad said, "how can that be when the front cannot even meet. We talk about this vague Arab stand, how we make it stronger when even the Steadfastness Front cannot do anything."

He added, "We are now passing through a stage more difficult than ever," referring to Israel's recent attacks on Palestinian targets in southern Lebanon and Beirut. "But I have not heard of any demonstrations in any Arab capital in support of the Lebanese or Palestinian people," he said.

Abu Iyad also said he did not believe Israel would abide by the terms of the July 24 ceasefire which brought an end to 15 days of intensified Israeli attacks on Palestinian refugee camps.

## MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

### Begin criticises U.S. Jewish leaders for meeting Sadat

TEL AVIV, Aug. 16 (A.P.) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin criticised American Jewish leaders for meeting Egyptian President Anwar Sadat during Mr. Sadat's recent visit to the United States, Israel Radio reported today. But a spokesman for Mr. Begin denied the report. "The prime minister didn't say anything about it," spokesman Uri Porat told reporters. Local press reports and the state radio's diplomatic correspondents reported that Mr. Begin and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir discussed the Aug. 7 meeting between Mr. Sadat and U.S. Jewish leaders in New York and said Mr. Begin was under the impression that the Americans were "obsequious" during the hour-long meeting. Mr. Sadat told the Jewish leaders Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organisation should deal directly with one another in order to establish peace in the Middle East, but according to reports here, the American Jews rejected the call, saying the PLO should first recognise Israel.

Mr. Begin said the U.S. embargo was unjustified and unjustifiable. "A wrong was done

### Mohammad Javad Bahonar, refused to take the job today, Tehran Radio reported.

The radio, monitored by Reuters, said Mr. Bahonar made the announcement to parliament which was debating the 22-member cabinet he presented last Thursday. The prime minister proposed Hasan Ghafoori-Fard to replace Mr. Shahidi as energy minister. He gave no reason for Mr. Shahidi's refusal to join the cabinet. Mr. Bahonar, 47, a Muslim Shi'ite clergyman and former education minister, took over as prime minister from Mohammad Ali Raja'i when Mr. Raja'i was elected president last month.

### Negev air bases' construction won't delay Sinai withdrawal

TEL AVIV, Aug. 16 (A.P.) — An Israeli military official today denied a U.S. report that construction delays at two U.S.-built airbases in the Negev desert would postpone Israel's pullback from the Sinai Peninsula next year. "Everything is according to plan, and I don't believe there will be any delay because of construction," said a military official, who declined use of his name. The Los Angeles Times reported over the weekend that construction delays at the Ramon and Uvda airbases would hold up the transfer of air force units from two airfields in Sinai. The Sinai bases are scheduled to be turned over to Egypt next year when Israel withdraws from the territory under the U.S. sponsored Camp David agreements. According to local press reports, construction of housing facilities at the new bases is behind schedule. But work on the runways, hangars and pilots' quarters is proceeding according to plan, and air force officials were quoted as saying the delay would not affect operational capability at the bases.

### Qadhafi flies to Aden for talks

ADEN, Aug. 16 (R) — Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi flew to South Yemen today only a few hours after the arrival of Ethiopia's head of state, Mengistu Haile Mariam. The official Aden news agency said Col. Qadhafi's visit would last several days and was part of the regular contact between the two countries "to boost their role in the Arab struggle against imperialism and Zionism." If he gave no other details. Col. Mengistu arrived yesterday and the government newspaper 14 October said he would also be staying for several days. The paper said he discussed political developments in the region with South Yemeni President Ali Nasser Mohammad. All three countries have close links with the Soviet Union. South Yemen and Ethiopia are strategically located either side of the entrance to the Red Sea.

### Ghali hopes new Israeli measures will reduce tension

CAIRO, Aug. 16 (R) — Egyptian Deputy Foreign Minister Boutros Ghali said today that Israeli proposals to ease tension in the occupied territories could help towards peace in the Middle East. "If the Palestinians respond to the measures, we will have overcome an obstacle and got closer to a comprehensive peace," he said in an interview on Cairo Radio. Dr. Ghali was referring to new military guidelines for Israeli soldiers administering the territories, floated in Israeli newspapers last week. But he said the proposal changes could add a new obstacle to peace if they proved superficial and the Palestinian people rejected them.

Egypt had twice sent memoranda to the Israeli authorities calling for confidence-building measures in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip to persuade the 1.2 million Palestinians living there to take part in the U.S.-sponsored autonomy talks. The new guidelines advised the military authorities to refrain from bursting into Arab schools to suppress demonstrations, to avoid collective punishments such as curfews and to use discretion when setting up roadblocks.

### Iranian cabinet-nominee refuses to take up job

LONDON, Aug. 16 (R) — Mansour Shahidi, named as Iran's energy minister by Prime Minister

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# NATIONAL NEWS

## Oman minister ends visit, says talks were 'positive'

AMMAN, Aug. 16 (Petra) — The visiting Omani health minister, Dr. Mubarak Khadduri, described his talks with Jordanian officials in the past five days as "fruitful and positive."

The talks culminated in the signing of an agreement for cooperation between Jordan and Oman in the health fields, in accordance with which Jordan will provide Oman with expertise and technical advice needed by Oman in building up its health services, the minister said.

The minister was speaking this afternoon before his departure for home at the end of his visit to Jordan. During the visit, he and his accompanying delegation toured health and medical centres around the country and acquainted themselves with their services.

The Omani delegation was seen off at the airport by the Health

Minister Dr. Zubair Malhas, the undersecretary of the Health Ministry Dr. Riz Al Rashdan and the Omani ambassador to Jordan.

On his last day here, Dr. Khadduri this morning visited the University of Jordan where he met its president, Dr. Abdul Salam Al Majali.

Dr. Majali briefed the minister on the development of the university and its teaching philosophy.

The president said that the university strives to achieve openness on the Jordanian society.

He said the horizons are wide for cooperation between the University of Jordan and colleges and institutes in Oman.

Dr. Khadduri, who also visited the Faculty of Medical Sciences and the hospital of the university, was accompanied by Health Minister Zubair Malhas, Dr. Rashdan and a number of the ministry officials.



Omani Health Minister Mubarak Khadduri (extreme left) confers with Jordanian Health Minister Zubair Malhas (second from right) and other officials prior to his departure Sunday (Petra photo)

## Measures proposed to reduce accidents

AMMAN, Aug. 16 (Petra) — The Public Security Directorate has made several recommendations designed to help reduce road accidents in Jordan.

The recommendations call, among other things, for the establishment of a special department within the Ministry of Education to draw up traffic awareness programmes for school children in the various stages. It also calls for organising special courses for teachers to orient them in this field.

The recommendations also call for publishing booklets that acquaint pupils with the traffic system in Jordan.

A directorate spokesman said that the recommendations are intended to make the Ministry of Education totally responsible for teaching traffic regulations at schools.

## NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

### Arabic academy re-elects council

AMMAN, Aug. 16 (Petra) — The Jordan Academy of Arabic today re-elected its executive council for a further three-year term. The council, chaired by Dr. Abdul Karim Khalifa, is made up of Dr. Sa'id Tal, Dr. Mahmoud Al Samra, Dr. Issa Na'ouri and Dr. Mahnoud Ibrahim.

### Agricultural education terms Arabised

AMMAN, Aug. 16 (Petra) — The Jordan Academy of Arabic has completed the compilation of Arabic terms used in agricultural education at the secondary stage. These terms have been included in three glossaries devoted to horticulture, animal production and general vocabularies. These glossaries will be printed in a special book, to be distributed to language academies and universities. The academy's council has also decided to appoint Dr. Qandeel Shaker and Dr. Abdul Majid Nusair as academy members, bringing the total membership to 15.

### Petra to boost broadcast power

AMMAN, Aug. 16 (Petra) — Petra, the Jordan News Agency, is embarking on a project to boost the power of its radio transmissions. A Petra spokesman said that the project aims at increasing the existing station's power to transmit news to more distant regions, and to enable other news agencies to pick up Petra's transmission. Experimental transmission will start in the coming two weeks to cover Africa and eastern Asia, the spokesman said. At present two 10-kilowatt transmitters cover Europe, North Africa and the Arab World.

### CSCC to open branches

AMMAN, Aug. 16 (J.T.) — The Civil Service Consumer Corporation (CSCC) will soon be studying the possibility of opening branches in the various parts of Amman, Al Ra'i newspaper reported today. It said that the great pressure on the only branch in the city and the increase in civil servants benefiting from the corporation's services warrant such a study. According to the report, the CSCC will be considering reorganising its present system and supplying civil servants with basic commodities of better quality.

### Royal decree approves Jordan-Tunisia pact

AMMAN, Aug. 16 (Petra) — A royal decree was issued today approving a cabinet decision endorsing a trade agreement between Jordan and Tunisia. Under the agreement, each country will allow the export to the other of agricultural and

industrial products. Agricultural and mineral products imported from either country by the other will be completely exempted from customs duties according to the agreement. Also the two countries will facilitate the passage of people exchanged between them and agree on forming trade committees to follow up the implementation of the agreement.

### Camp gets JD 10,000 to improve services

ZARQA, Aug. 16 (Petra) — Zarqa District Governor Salem Al Qudah today handed the director of the Schneider refugee camp, east of Amman, a cheque for JD 10,000 as a contribution from the government to be spent on improving the camp's sanitary, electric power and road services. Mr. Qudah said after the visit that a higher committee had been set up to deal with the camp's water pool. The committee, made up of representatives from the Natural Resources Authority, the Amman Water and Sewerage Authority and the ministries of health and agriculture, will decide on means of draining the water area and using the water to irrigate wooded areas. Mr. Qudah later called at Ruseifa and Yajur where he discussed health and public safety precautions with local officials.

### Arab canners to meet

AMMAN, Aug. 16 (Petra) — Representatives of Arab canning industries will open a meeting in Amman on Tuesday. They will review working papers dealing with plans for marketing canned products. The participants, forming a group known as the "national committee for canning industries", will take up the task of designing plans for manufacturing and marketing canned food products in the Arab World.

### Committee on Aqaba planting

AMMAN, Aug. 16 (Petra) — Minister of Agriculture Marwan Dudin has decided to form a committee to prepare a study on the planting of trees at Aqaba during the coming agricultural season. The committee will be headed by Undersecretary of Agriculture Salem Al Lawzi, and will include the head of the Mar'an afforestation department, the director of agriculture at Ma'an and the director of agriculture at Aqaba.

### Civil Defence phone numbers

AMMAN, Aug. 16 (Petra) — The public telephone number 199 to report fires, request aid or rescue services from the Civil Defence Directorate (CDD), a CDD spokesman said yesterday. He said that the numbers 6111, 6112 and 61113 will be used for ordinary telephone calls to the directorate.

**FOR RENT**

Fully newly furnished apartment, near Sixth Circle, Jabal Amman, Um Othainah area. Two bedrooms, dining room, salon and veranda with telephone. Third floor (with lift).

For more details contact: Tel. 813209, Amman

**FOR RENT**

Modern furnished and unfurnished apartments consist of three bedrooms, two bedrooms, one bedroom. Centrally heated with telephones.

Location:  
A. Jabal Amman, Zahran Quarter.  
B. Shmeisani: Near Birds' Garden.

Tel. 41443

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2 villas like flat. Separate entrance for each. Garden - one furnished and the other is unfurnished. Each consists of two big bedrooms, kitchen, two bathrooms, sitting room, dining room, living room, two terraces, central heating and telephone in each.

Located in the best residential area behind the residence of Mt. Zaid Rifa'i, near the 4th Circle, Jabal Amman. Contact Tel. 42590.

**WHAT'S GOING ON**

Exhibitions

\* An exhibition of finds from excavations at Jerash and Tell Mazar is on display from 9 a.m. 1 p.m., at the University of Jordan museum.

\* An exhibition of photos by students of Yarmouk University, at the university's gallery in Irbid.

**Film**

\* "The Baby", the third film in the Romanian film week, will be shown at 8 p.m., at the Haya Arts Centre in Shmeisani. (Arabic sub-titles)

**Jordan Department Stores**

Co. Ltd.

A chief accountant is required by Jordan Department Stores Co. for their new large store in Amman, fully experienced in the preparation of profit and loss accounts, balance sheets, cash flow forecasts and some experience in the field of letters of credits.

For those who are interested, please write in English, P.O. Box 17205, Amman.

# JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

**JORDAN TELEVISION**

**CHANNEL 3**

4:30 ..... Koran  
5:00 Live transmission from police academy  
6:00 ..... Children's programme  
6:20 ..... The Small House  
7:10 ..... Programme Preview  
7:25 ..... Local programme  
8:00 ..... News in Arabic  
8:40 ..... Arabic series  
9:30 ..... Local programme  
10:15 ..... News in Arabic  
11:05 ..... News in Arabic

**CHANNEL 6**

6:00 ..... French Programme  
7:00 ..... News in French  
7:30 ..... News in Hebrew  
8:00 ..... News in Arabic  
8:30 ..... Comedy  
9:10 ..... Documentary  
10:00 ..... News in English  
10:15 ..... Rockford Files

**RADIO JORDAN**

855 KHz AM & 99 MHz FM

7:00 ..... Sign on  
7:01 ..... Morning Show  
7:30 ..... News Bulletin  
7:40 ..... Morning Show  
10:00 ..... News Headlines  
10:03 ..... Morning Show  
10:30 ..... 30 minute Theatre  
11:00 ..... Sign off  
12:00 ..... News Headlines  
12:03 ..... Pop Session  
13:00 ..... News Bulletin  
13:03 ..... Pop Session  
14:00 ..... News Bulletin  
14:10 ..... Instrumentals  
14:30 ..... 30 minute Theatre  
15:00 ..... Concert Hour  
16:00 ..... News Summary  
16:03 ..... Instrumentals  
16:30 ..... Old Favourites  
17:00 ..... Country Music  
17:30 ..... Pop Session  
18:00 ..... News Summary  
18:03 ..... Men from the Ministry  
18:30 ..... Sports Round-up  
19:00 ..... News Desk (News bulletin)  
19:30 ..... Press Review, News Reports  
20:30 ..... Evening Show  
21:00 ..... News Summary  
21:03 ..... Evening Show  
21:57 ..... News Headlines  
22:00 ..... Close down

**BBC WORLD SERVICE**

639, 720, 1413 KHz

**GMT**

04:00 Newsdesk 04:30 Washington Square 04:45 Notes from an Observer 04:50 Book Choice 04:55 Reflections 05:00 World News; 24 Hours; News Summary 05:30 Peebles' Choice 05:45 New Britons 06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Talking about Music 07:00 World News; 24 Hours; 07:30 Country Style 07:45 Short Story 08:00 World News 08:10 Reflections 08:15 Music from Scotland 08:30 In Remembrance of Things Past 09:00 World News; British Press Review 09:15 Notes from an Observer 09:20 Goods Books 09:25 Intertube 09:40 Look Ahead 09:45 The Madrigal 10:15 New Britons 10:30 Clayton's Amusement Arcade 11:00 World News; News About Britain 11:15 One in Ten 11:30 Lord Peter Wimsey; The Nine Tailors 12:00 Radio Newsreel 12:15 Brain of Britain 1981 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 13:30 Cricket 13:45 Is Medicine Necessary 14:15 Goods Books 14:30 Crickler 14:45 Country Style 15:00 Radio Newsreel 15:15 Outlook 16:00 World News; Commentary 16:15 In Remembrance of Things Past 16:45 The World Today 17:00 World News 17:10 Paperback Choice; Adventures 17:35 Book Choice 17:45 Sports Round-up 18:00 World News; News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newsreel 18:30 The Story Behind the Song 19:00 Outlook; News Summary 19:43 Look Ahead 19:45 Peebles' Choice 20:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 20:30 Sports International 21:00 Network U.K. 21:15 Europa 21:30 Rock Salad 22:00 World News 22:10 The World Today 22:25 Book Choice 22:30 Financial News 22:40 Reflections 22:45 Sports Round-up 23:00 World News; Commentary 23:15 Washington Square 23:30 Lifelines in Medicine

**VOICE OF AMERICA**

**GMT**

03:30 The Breakfast Show: 06:30 News, Pop music, features, listeners' questions 17:00 News Roundup; reports, opinion, analyses. 17:30 Dateline 18:00 Special

English news feature "The Making of a Nation." 18:30 Now Music USA 19:00 News Roundup; reports/opinion, analyses. 19:30 VOA Magazine: Americana, science, culture, letters. 20:00 Special English: news 20:15 Music USA (Jazz) 21:00 VOA World Report 22:00 News, Correspondents' reports, background features, media comments, analyses.

**AMMAN AIRPORT**

**ARRIVALS**

7:40 ..... Cairo (EA)  
8:45 ..... Cairo (EA)  
8:55 ..... Aqaba  
9:20 ..... Damascus  
9:30 ..... Jeddah  
9:30 ..... Cairo  
9:40 ..... Kuwait  
9:45 ..... Muscat, Dubai  
9:50 ..... Doha, Bahrain  
10:00 ..... Dhahran  
10:05 ..... Abu Dhabi  
11:40 ..... Cairo (EA)  
13:25 ..... Larnaca  
14:25 ..... Kuwait (KAC)  
15:30 ..... Jeddah, Medina (SV)  
16:00 ..... Tripoli, Benghazi  
16:30 ..... Cairo  
16:35 ..... Athens  
17:00 ..... Bangkok  
17:15 ..... New York, Amsterdam  
17:30 ..... Riyadh  
17:55 ..... Cairo  
18:00 ..... London  
19:00 ..... Cairo (EA)  
19:45 ..... Paris (AF)  
20:00 ..... Beirut (MEA)  
23:40 ..... Cairo (EA)  
23:55 ..... Baghdad  
01:00 ..... Cairo  
01:00 ..... Cairo  
01:10 ..... Baghdad  
01:30 ..... Abu Dhabi  
01:30 ..... Riyadh (SV)  
01:30 ..... Dhahran (SV)

**DEPARTURES:**

03:00 ..... Cairo  
05:45 ..... Frankfurt (LH)  
07:00 ..... Damascus  
07:00 ..... Damascus  
07:00 ..... Aqaba  
07:00 ..... Cairo (EA)  
09:00 ..... Rome (EA)  
09:25 ..... Beirut (MEA)  
10:25 ..... Larnaca  
11:00 ..... New York, Amsterdam  
11:10 ..... Athens  
11:30 ..... Cairo

11:45 ..... Geneva, Brussels  
12:00 ..... London  
12:15 ..... Madrid  
12:30 ..... Frankfurt  
12:30 ..... Geneva, Zurich (SR)  
12:30 ..... Paris  
12:40 ..... Cairo (EA)  
13:00 ..... Cairo  
15:25 ..... Moscow (SU)  
16:30 ..... Kuwait (KAC)  
16:35 ..... Medina, Jeddah (SV)  
16:35 ..... Benghazi, Tripoli (LN)  
19:00 ..... Kuwait  
19:00 ..... Dhahran  
19:30 ..... Jeddah  
19:45 ..... Baghdad  
20:00 ..... Cairo  
20:30 ..... Cairo (EA)  
21:15 ..... Abu Dhabi, Dubai  
01:00 ..... Cairo (EA)

**EMERGENCIES**

**DOCTORS:**

Amman:  
Farouk Hussein Nour ..... 38189  
Abdolrahman Al Najjar ..... 75050

Zarqa:  
Mousa Taha Odeh ..... 82049

Irbid:  
Sa'id Dahmash ..... 2773/7266

**PHARMACIES:**

Amman:  
Al Salan ..... 36730  
Al Quddis ..... 21370  
Abdolphazleh ..... 25290  
Al Sadeek ..... 55266

Zarqa:  
Al Ridha ..... (—)

Irbid:  
Al Hadeetha ..... 2038

**TAXIS:**

Akshaf ..... 23231  
Khalid ..... 23715  
Al Shabid ..... 21091  
Rania ..... 25095  
Sultan ..... 51998

**CULTURAL CENTRES**

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British Council ..... 36147-8  
French Cultural Centre ..... 37009  
Goethe Institute ..... 41993  
Soviet Cultural Centre ..... 44203  
Spanish Cultural Centre ..... 24049  
Turkish Cultural Centre ..... 39777  
Haya Arts Centre ..... 65195  
Al Hussein Youth City ..... 67181

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Y.W.M.A. ..... 64251  
Amman Municipal Library 36111  
University of Jordan Library ..... 84355/84366

**SERVICE CLUBS**

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

Rotary Club. Meetings every Thursday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.

Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

**LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES**

Saudi riyal	99.4/99.6	UAE dirham	93.5/93.9	(for every 100)	27.10	
Lebanese pound	72.1/72.9	Omani rial	984.5/989	French franc	56.05	
Syrian pound	56.7/57.3	U.S. dollar	341.5/343.5	Dutch guilder	121.80/2	
Iraqi dinar	722.6/730.6	U.K. sterling	615.4/619.1	Swedish crown	63.90	
Kuwaiti dinar	1198.2/1201.6	W. German mark	135.2/136.2	Belgium franc	62.4	
Egyptian pound	380/390	Swiss franc	155.8/156.7	Japanese yen	(for every 100)	146.37
Qatari riyal	93.5/93.6	Italian lire				

**USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS**

Firstaid, fire, police	199	Ambulance (government)	616
Fire headquarters	22090	Civil Defence rescue	616
Cablegram or telegram	18	Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency)	3670
Telephone:		Municipal water service (emergency)	3713
Information	12	Police headquarters	386
Jordan and Middle East trunk calls	19	Najdah roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken)	2111, 377
Overseas radio and satellite calls	17	24 hours a day for emergency	2228/2229
Telephone maintenance and repair service	11	Airport information (ALIA)	2228/2229
		Jordan Television	728
		Radio Jordan	728

**MARKET PRICES**

Tomatoes	70	40	Bananas	260
Eggplant	120	80	Apples (African, Japanese)	410
Potatoes (imported)	130	100	Apples (American, Chilean, Red)	430
Marrow (small)	160	120	Apples (American, Chilean, Green)	390
Marrow (large)	80	50	Apples (Double Red)	250
Cucumber (small)	170	120	Apples (Starken)	200
Cucumber (large)	80	60	Melons	110
Fagous	120	80	Water Melons	70
Peas	220	150	Plums (Red)	180
Okra (Green)	250	180	Plums (Yellow)	180
Okra (Red)	240	200	Apricots	150
Muloukhiyah	80	50	Cherries	300
Hot Green Pepper	120	80	Lemons	220
Cabbage	100	70	Oranges (Valencia, Wazad)	120
Onions (dry)	130	90	Oranges (Wazad)	170
Garlic	530	400	Grapefruit	160
Carrots	130	90	Grape	250
Potatoes (local)	120	80	Fig	250
Grape leaves	260	200	Peach	250



# Sheer enjoyment at orphans' summer camp

By Sima Bahous  
Special to the Jordan Times

Sheer enjoyment at orphans' summer camp is the main theme of the camp. The camp is run on a voluntary basis and is a private committee established in 1976 for the purpose of providing recreational and educational summer camps for underprivileged girls and orphans in the refugee camps in Jordan.

and teachers who take a special human satisfaction in helping to run such camps.

Miss Violet Shehadeh, the camp leader, is the headmistress of the North Hashemi Elementary School; yet her mission does not end with the end of the school year. She voluntarily leads this girls' camp, and has done so for the past five years.

Miss Shehadeh told the Jordan Times: "I am a member of the Summer Camp Committee, which

session on how to deal with the campers: each is later assigned a group of campers with whom she shares all the camp activities.

### Not like school

On the various activities carried out at the camp, Miss Shehadeh explained: "We try to stay away from the school atmosphere as much as possible. Our activities range from fire-building to arts and crafts, and from indoor games to home economics classes, sports, music and public health lessons. The camp also runs other social and educational activities, all carried out in a state of what Miss Shehadeh smilingly termed "disciplined chaos."

To watch the girls run playfully around the place gives one the feeling that in camping, children can explore different environments and make contact with them; and that, undeniably, camping affords an opportunity for relaxation and enjoyment while at the same time enabling the participant to mix harmoniously with his or her companions.

Miss Eman Mahmoud, one of the 18 voluntary counsellors, is 17 years old; this is her second counselling experience at the camp. She wholeheartedly said: "It is the most beautiful period of the year when I come here. I love helping these girls, and it makes me feel so human and so useful. I am responsible for nine girls, who are at first mere names and faces, but who later become everlasting friends."

Miss Mahmoud feels like a young mother to those girls, and she speaks with intense gratification of the social atmosphere she helps create among the campers: "They develop a sense of responsibility, independence, fellowship and social awareness that makes them better citizens when they walk out of here."

The participants — orphans and hardship cases — are chosen by their local youth centres in coordination with UNRWA. They are transported to the Na'our campsite by bus, and upon arrival are given the essentials of camp life — namely a — shirt, tennis shoes, trousers, a towel, a toothbrush and soap. For such deprived girls receiving these belongings is like finding hidden treasure.

Sharifeh Odeh is a nine-year-old camper from the Jerash refugee camp. She is cute, docile and has suffered. She told the Jordan Times: "When I came here my mother gave me three doughnuts and two aspirins for the road; here they gave us everything food and clothes. I'm extremely happy... Next year I'll bring my sister too."

Another camper is Wafiq Ali, a ten-year-old from Al Hussein refugee camp. She spoke of her first summer camp experience with grace: "Here they have taught us that our health and happiness depend on cleanliness and discipline. This I will teach my family and neighbours when I go back home."



It is hoped that the camp's activities will help the young girls acquire beneficial skills and habits that will contribute to the development of their personalities and potentials.

ness depend on cleanliness and discipline. This I will teach my family and neighbours when I go back home." She then gazed for a while at the open sky and added: "You know, I've never felt more relaxed in my life. This place is lovely; they are all my mother," at which she hugged her counsellor.

### Sheer enjoyment

The camp strikes the visitor as a place where sheer enjoyment and willing participation come naturally, and where spontaneous and absorbing concentration is seen. This not only helps one to understand the part that the camping experience can play in the development of the child, but also offers telling insights into the centrality of such an experience in a person's life.

Mrs. Mary Aghaby, an active

member of the eight-member Summer Camp Committee, strongly believes in camps and their positive social contribution. "My dream is to have a year-round campsite that will cater for all ages and all sectors," she said, "as there is a great need in Jordan for (recreational) outlets, and camping is one of the most rewarding experiences for young and old alike."

"We sincerely hope that the Ministry of Social Development will consider this idea, and will be more active in promoting camping in Jordan."

Asked about the problems encountered in running such voluntary camps, Mrs. Aghaby explained that the concept of voluntary work in Jordan is not yet fully grasped; and as a result inevitable clashes occur among

leaders and counsellors regarding discipline. Such clashes arise, she said, from "ignorant" attitudes like: "I'm a volunteer, don't you order me about?"

Another problem Mrs. Aghaby cited was that of keeping trained girl counsellors on the staff. "They come for a summer or two, then they get married and vanish," she said; "so we find ourselves having to train others — whereas in the case of boys, we find that counsellors grow up with the camp, and as a result give better services to their fellow campers."

Mrs. Aghaby expressed the hope that all youth organisations could work jointly and effectively to help overcome these problems and promote better services on all levels.

On the YMCA side of the camp, it is noisier and more brutal. It's the boys' campsite — all Palestinian orphans eager for a better life.

The site here is bigger, as is the staff. There are one hundred and eighty campers, with 27 assistants, 20 counsellors and 16 leaders — all volunteers from the YMCA. The activities on this side are of course more "masculine". In addition to arts, crafts, music and sports, there are taekwondo sessions, gymnastics and field trips.

The camp is also known for its special fireside nights which include songs, dances and plays that are typically Palestinian.

Abdul Karim Dasouki, the 24-year-old activities supervisor, has been working with the camp as a volunteer for the past nine years, and has a complete devotion to it. "I grew up with this place, which I feel is a magnificent experience for all involved," he said. "It helps strengthen the feeling of fellowship, and helps our young people understand the meaning of camp life and the challenges involved in organised sleeping with friends and acquaintances outside one's home."

But Mr. Dasouki complained of the same lack of understanding of the concept of voluntary work that the girls' camp leaders had cited.

"Can I say something for your newspaper?" 11-year-old Ziyad Ibrahim Bakr called out from nearby. With sparkling eyes, Ziyad said: "This is my fourth camping experience here, and I will keep on coming here forever... I've learnt a lot here, especially cleanliness, and you know when I go back home (Al Hussein refugee camp) I'll start my cleanliness campaign among all the neighbours. You bet they're afraid to throw any garbage about when I'm around, because I tell them off."

Camp leader Mr. Ali Abbas has been with the camp for the last eight years. He has recently sub-

mitted his M.A. thesis in education, and affirmed that giving the orphan the chance to participate in such educational and recreational programmes is of great significance, not only to the child but also to its family and environment. He also called on Jordanian citizens and officials to help promote the spirit of voluntary work, and thus boost social work programmes in Jordan.

### WANTED

The American Embassy is in need of a qualified Shorthand-Typist. Applicants must have good command of English, able to type 40 wpm, and take dictation at 80 wpm. Good knowledge of Arabic is required. Annual salary will be JD 1893 plus fringe benefits.

Please call 44371, ext. 225 for appointment

### TELECOMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION INVITATION TO TENDER NO. TCC 6/81 OUTSIDE PLANT AND TRANSMISSION WORKS

The Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan invites the submission of tenders for the provision, installation, testing and commissioning, on a turn-key basis, of:

- (1) CATEGORY II: Local cables and related civil works, and/or
- (2) CATEGORY II: Transmission system and related power facilities

of the expansion of Urban Telephone Exchange and Transmission Network Project in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

Participation in this tender is open to the nationals of the eligible source countries as defined in the Loan Agreement, September 25, 1980, between the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) of Japan and the Government of Jordan.

Tender documents and relevant instructions can be obtained from:

The Secretary of Tender Committee, TCC, Third Circle, Jabal Amman

Against payment of a non-refundable fee of JD 300. The latest date for bid submission to TCC Headquarters in Amman is 14:00 hours on Sunday 15 November 1981.

### Tender documents include:

- Volume I: General Conditions of Tender and Contract, Annex to Volume I
- Volume III: Technical Specifications for Outside Plant Facilities (Parts 1 & 2) and "Drawings for Outside Plant."
- Volume IV: Technical Specifications for Transmission System (Parts 1, 2 and 3)

NOTE: As for the eligible source countries, reference may be made to the Secretary of Tender Committee. A Copy of the List of Eligible Source Countries can be seen on the Notice Board at TCC Headquarters also.

Eng. Mohammad Shahid Ismail  
Director General



Miss Shehadeh, the camp leader

is supplied by UNRWA's Training Centre. The are all Palestinians — illeged and orphans, ous refugee camps in

DE camps are separate, yet and have parallel The girls' camp has 67 ranging from eight to 12 and the boys' has 180 of the same age group. as are run on a voluntary

right side of the campsite girls — all young, dis- and in need of more love r hardships. Here, too, camp counsellors and ll enthusiastic students



They have taught us that our health and happiness depend on cleanliness and discipline.

**Jordan Times**  
 Responsible Editor: MOHAMMAD AMAD  
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# DE FACTONOMICS

## Population policy for Jordan (Part 5)

By T.A. Jaber

**POPULATION GROWTH** was debated in one of the sessions of the seminar on the development plan (1981-85) which was concluded last Saturday.

All participants were against birth control as a policy. Put in other words, the participants favoured high population increase in Jordan - which I have argued to be the adequate policy that fits our situation.

Even on family planning, which was stated in our previous plans, there was a division of viewpoints: somewhere in favour, while others were not on the premise that it implies birth control. On this point, I would like to make two observations:

(1) There is the natural trend that fertility rate in Jordan

declines with education, particularly for females; and the trend of urbanisation. Both trends are strong, especially female education. In other words, possible decline in population growth rate is expected due to other factors than that of the declared family planning policy.

(2) Family planning should be left to the family itself. It is in our case a personal matter. What public institutions should do is to disseminate information on population issues and their interaction with social and economic factors. Family counselling in the maternal and child care centres, and in specialised associations, is in line with our approach and should be continued. Pills and other birth control means

should be always available to families interested in using them.

Family planning, in the above sense, is a must for at least one segment of our society. An educated couple, where both go to work, has a good reason for family spacing - a diplomatic term for birth control. Other cases may lead to family spacing particularly those relating to the physical conditions of the mother. Again, family spacing does have good justifications, but it should be left to the family itself. The governments' role should be confined, as it is now, to disseminate information and to family counselling.

Another policy matter relates to population distribution. Jordan witnessed in

the last three decades a very high urbanisation rate, thus turning its population distribution pattern to the opposite direction: from a 70 per cent rural population to a 70 per cent urban one. More striking is the over-concentration of population in the Amman - Zorqa region and the emptiness of vast areas of the country which reflects also the lack of, and the need for, tapping additional resources, particularly land.

We hoped that regional planning would have brought our national plans closer to the people in small and distant localities; and that a new population map could be prepared in accordance with the desired integrated development planning. But this opportunity has

been missed, and the effort of regional planning has been preempted. However, perhaps an ex post facto exercise can be carried out for the time being by analysing the population flows implied in the new development plan. The full integration of population in development (not only women?) has unfortunately to wait for the decentralisation of development planning, i.e. regional planning proper.

Other elements in a population policy for Jordan require lengthy discussions. However, I feel that other topics are evolving - which induces me only to mention the elements and thus conclude these comments on population policy. These policy elements include the following:

- Emphasis on manpower planning as a significant component in our plans.
- The undertaking of population surveys and compilation of demographic data.
- Vocational training in guidance should be of high priority in Jordan, at least during this decade.
- Increasing women's participation in the labour force.
- Provision of basic needs for people particularly in rural and underprivileged areas.
- This list may still be extended and detailed. However, what is quite important to define our overall population policy and express it publicly. Moreover, we should deal with the totality of a population and forget the fragmented approach.

### Arab cards

THE POSITIONING of Saudi Arabia behind the proposal to create a Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza was recently reaffirmed in the eight-point peace plan suggested by Crown Prince Fahd, and Saudi backing for the Palestinian people was also reaffirmed when the Riyadh government provided \$20 million to help alleviate Palestinian suffering in the wake of the recent Israeli bombing raids in Lebanon.

Yet, a series of recent international banking reports has shown that the Arab oil producers collectively hold over \$300 billion in surplus funds, and that figure is rising at around \$75 billion a year. Saudi Arabia and Kuwait alone will hold around \$250 billion in net surplus funds by the end of 1981, the bulk of which is invested in the form of securities, government bills or commercial bank deposits in the Western industrial states.

There seems to be a contradiction between the Arab oil states' commitment to the Palestine issue and pan-Arab national goals, on the one hand, and their financial and investment policies on the other. While we do not question the commitment of the Arab oil-producing states to the political and security objectives of the Arab Nation, we would like to see a gradual shift in Arab investment policies to better reflect global political realities. We look to the wealthier Arab oil states to take the lead in marshalling all their material resources in the battle for Arab dignity and self-defence. They, and not, as Mr. Sadat is fond of repeating, the United States hold the cards.

### ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

**AL RA'I:** With the sequence of events in the Arab area, becomes a need to intensify contacts among the Arab leaders to coordinate unified stand among them to cope with these in light of the requirements of the supreme Arab interest.

What the enemies of the Arab Nation are currently doing in terms of the ferocious escalation of their aggression, whether in the occupied Arab areas or in southern Lebanon or in the Eastern flank of the Arab homeland dictate on all the honest Arabs to work continuously to pool the resources of our nation within a framework going beyond the regional interests and rising above peripheral differences to cope with the fateful challenge and the dictates of the national aspirations.

In the light of His Majesty King Hussein's recent visit to fraternal Iraq and the meeting with President Saddam - a meeting which manifests the special relationships which connect between the two fraternal peoples and affirms that both countries are jointly endeavouring to unite the Arab ranks and build the Arab self-strength which is capable of confronting the aggression regardless of its source.

Undoubtedly, the circumstances of the pan-Arab battle which Iraq is waging have not diverted the attention of the conscientious Iraqi leadership from its basic commitment towards the other national issues, foremost of which, the Palestinian peoples. And also the stand of manliness and honour which Jordan is keeping under the leadership of His Majesty King Hussein on the side of the Iraqi brethren emanates from a clear vision of the unity of national struggle which the Arab Nation is waging as well as a firm conviction of the inevitability of the Arab future.

The meeting between King Hussein and President Saddam gives rise to hope by every sincere Arab that our nation is capable of overcoming the state of dismemberment it is passing through solidarity, which is capable of making this nation confront the aggression and the challenges.

**AL DUSTOUR:** Saturday, King Hussein met with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein in Baghdad. Arab meetings are becoming increasingly important under all circumstances. In particular, the meeting between the leaders of Jordan and Iraq under the current circumstances which our Arab nation is passing through becomes more necessary than any other time in past.

The political events which are taking place in the areas of Lebanon, where it is calling for an early Arab summit to help to overcome its tragedy or in the activities and frequent statements made by the Camp David sides dictate on Jordan to heed the Arab voice drawing the attention to the threats directed against the Arabs and their causes. Baghdad which is the base where the unified Arab stand crystallized against the Camp David plot and consequently King Hussein met with President Saddam there.

The call for an Arab summit to discuss way for rescuing Lebanon and the recent developments related to the Iraqi-Iranian war and the disclosure of the role played by the United States to prolong this war in order to preoccupy Iraq for the longest period possible to attrition. Iraqi issues are worthy of consultations not only on the bilateral level between Jordan and Iraq but among all the Arab leaders.

The developments which are taking place inside the occupied homeland particularly the transfer of the Israeli ministries to occupied Jerusalem as an implementation of the decision to annex Jerusalem as Israel's eternal capital as they say, as well as the autonomy talks which have been stalled for a long period and which the enemy wants to be resumed - all these developments should prompt the Arabs to take the necessary measures to face the enemy tricks and the plots of his allies.

## Palestinian Self-determination: The legal issues

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** The Jordan Times continues the publication today of major excerpts of H.R.H. Crown Prince Hassan's new book: *Palestinian Self-determination*. The first excerpt appeared in yesterday's edition.

IN AN INTERNATIONAL society organized on the basis of sovereign, independent States, international law governs and regulates primarily the conduct of such States in their relationships with each other. It follows that territorial sovereignty holds a central place in such a system of law. An outstanding contemporary jurist has put the matter thus:

The firm configuration of its territory furnishes the State with its recognized setting for the exercise of its sovereign powers. At least relative stability of this territory is a function of the exclusive authority that the State exercises in it and of the coexistence beyond its frontiers of entities endowed with similar prerogatives.

This stability is above all a factor of security that people feel in the shelter of recognised frontiers - a confidence that has grown in them with the consolidation, in a community of aspirations and memories, of the bond uniting them to the soil that they occupy... It is this sentiment that explains the extreme sensitiveness of everything that touches territorial integrity.

The truth of this statement is reflected in one of the most important provisions of the UN Charter, Article 2(4), dealing with the prohibition of 'the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State...'. The citation above has a profound significance for the current disputes concerning the existence and exercise of territorial sovereignty in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The subjection of sovereignty to international law, sovereignty being a concept created by that law, is the basis of the international order. It follows that the establishment and change in territorial sovereignty is a matter governed by international law.

Professor R.Y. Jennings, a leading authority on the international law relating to the acquisition of territory, underlines the importance of territory, as follows:

...The legal rules and procedures for effecting territorial changes lie at the core of the whole system of international law... A territorial change means not just a transfer of a portion of the earth's

surface and its resources from one regime to another; it usually involves, perhaps more importantly, a decisive change in the nationality, allegiance and way of life of a population.

International law recognizes a limited number of methods whereby a State may acquire title to territory, namely occupation, cession, prescription and accretion. These have some, but limited, analogies to Roman Private Law relating particularly to immovable law. Today international law has rejected title to State territory by conquest as inconsistent with the UN Charter. Aggression is today unlawful and accordingly territory acquired by aggression is not lawfully acquired. Likewise, State territory cannot be acquired in exercise of the right of self-defence. Also the law is clear that belligerent occupation of enemy territory does not confer territorial sovereignty upon the occupant.

The above methods are derivative, i.e., acquisition of title of one State from another. They do not apply when a new State comes into existence. With regard to the foundation of a new State 'the title of its territory may be seen as arising simply from the fact of the emergence of a new State or from its recognition by other States, according to the view taken of the nature and effects of recognition'. When we consider the question of the territorial sovereignty at present existing in respect of the West Bank and Gaza Strip we have to consider the historical background of the title to those territories.

#### The Ottoman Empire, 1517-1917

There is no dispute that the whole of the Turkish vilayet which became Palestine, Syria and the Lebanon was subject to the territorial sovereignty of the Ottoman Empire before the capture of Palestine by British and Arab forces at the end of 1917. From December 1917, the British were in military occupation of the territory that later became Palestine under the Mandate of 1922. The territorial sovereignty remained vested in Turkey but Great Britain

was the occupant power. Belligerent occupation is temporary, in time, and military in quality. It is to be distinguished from the acquisition of territorial sovereignty. The latter remains in the State the territory of which has been occupied, awaiting the final disposition by the treaty of peace, if any, which will conclude the belligerency between the hostile States. Otherwise, that sovereignty will remain in the 'occupied' State. Thus the occupant acquires no sovereignty over the territory occupied but exercises military authority over it and prevents the legitimate sovereign exercising its authority in it.

Turkey, by the Treaty of Sevres 1920, renounced its sovereignty over the whole of Palestine, including Jerusalem. This treaty never came into force, but its terms were substantially repeated in the Treaty of Lausanne 1923 which came into force in 1924.

**"Belligerent occupation is temporary, in time, and military in quality. It is to be distinguished from the acquisition of territorial sovereignty."**

#### The Mandate, 1922-48

The Supreme War Council of the principal Allied Powers had already settled the future of the territory, to be known as the Mandate territory of Palestine, at a conference held at San Remo in April 1920. At San Remo the Mandatory Power selected was 'His Britannic Majesty'. The Mandate system was established by Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations. The Mandate was a territorial regime hitherto unknown to international law. It emanated from one of the fourteen points formulated by President Wilson as the basis of the peace settlement of 1919. Article 22 of the Covenant introduced the 'principle that the well-being and development of such peoples (i.e. the inhabitants of the former dependent territories) form a sacred trust of civilisation and that securities for the performance of this trust should be embodied in this Covenant'. The method chosen was that of the Mandate. The essence of the Mandate was

defined in Article 22(2): '...The tutelage of such people (of the relevant territory) should be entrusted to advanced nations ... and ... such tutelage should be exercised by them as Mandatories on behalf of the League'.

One class of Mandates, afterwards known as Class 'A' was defined in Article 22(4): 'Certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish Empire have reached a stage of development when their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognized subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a Mandatory until such time as they are able to stand alone. The wishes of these communities must be a principal consideration in the selection of the Mandatory.'

The latter requirement was not carried out in the case of the Mandate for Palestine although it was considered a Class 'A' Mandate. Thus there came about a new legal situation. The sovereignty of the defeated Turkish Empire over part of its former province, to be known as Palestine, had been renounced in the Treaty of Lausanne. It was not ceded to the principal Allied Powers, to the League of Nations, to the Mandatory, or to the inhabitants of Palestine. Article 22(4) of the Covenant indicated that Class 'A' Mandates were designed to be of a temporary nature to enable them, after assistance and advice from the Mandatory, to 'stand alone'. Their emergence as 'independent nations' could be 'provisionally recognized'. Nothing was said in the Covenant of the League or in the Mandate instrument itself, as to the territorial sovereignty of Palestine. The idea of the 'sacred trust' was not consistent with territorial sovereignty being vested in the Mandatory or in the inhabitants of the territory. On the other hand, the policy in the Balfour Declaration of 1917 for the Jewish 'National Home' was expressly incorporated in the preamble to the Mandate. By Article 2 of the Mandate the Mandatory was placed under an obligation to implement that policy in the Mandate territory.

Jurists put forward a wide variety of views as to the location of the territorial sovereignty in respect of the territory of Palestine, and over Mandate territory generally. Some of this legal uncertainty can be seen in the cases brought before the Permanent Court of International

Justice and the International Court of Justice at the Hague. These applications to the International Court dealt with the Class 'C' Mandate for South-West Africa (Namibia). Lord McNair, in his Separate Opinion in the International Status of South-West Africa, ICJ Reports, 1950, expressed the view that:

Sovereignty over a Mandated territory is in abeyance; if and when the inhabitants of the territory obtain recognition as an independent State, as has already happened in the case of some Mandates, sovereignty will revive and rest in the new State.

In the same case Lord McNair stated: 'The Mandates system ... is a new institution - a new relationship between territory and its inhabitants on the one hand and the Government which represents them internationally on the other - a new species of international government, which does not fit into the old conception of sovereignty and which is alien to it. The doctrine of sovereignty has no application to this new system.'

It would seem, therefore, that territorial sovereignty over Palestine has been in abeyance since its

**"Throughout the period of the British Mandate, 1922 to 1948, there is substantial legal authority for asserting that the territorial sovereignty over Palestine remained in suspense pending arrangements for its future disposition upon the termination of the Mandate."**

renunciation by the Ottoman Empire in the Treaty of Lausanne, 1923, effective in 1924, if not from the legal inception of the Mandate in September 1922. Further, the Advisory Opinion of the International Court in the case cited (the International Status of South-West Africa, 1950, p. 140) dealt with the effect of the legal dissolution of the League of Nations in April 1946 upon the life of the Mandate.

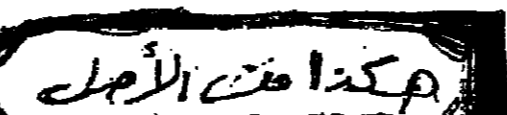
It is now contended ... that the Mandate has lapsed, because the League has ceased to exist. This contention is based on a misconception of the legal situation created by Article 22 of the Covenant and by the Mandate

itself... The Mandate was created in the interest of the inhabitants of the territory, and of humanity in general, as an international institution with an international object, a sacred trust of civilisation... The international institution regulating the Mandate constituted an international status of the territory recognized by all Members of the League of Nations.

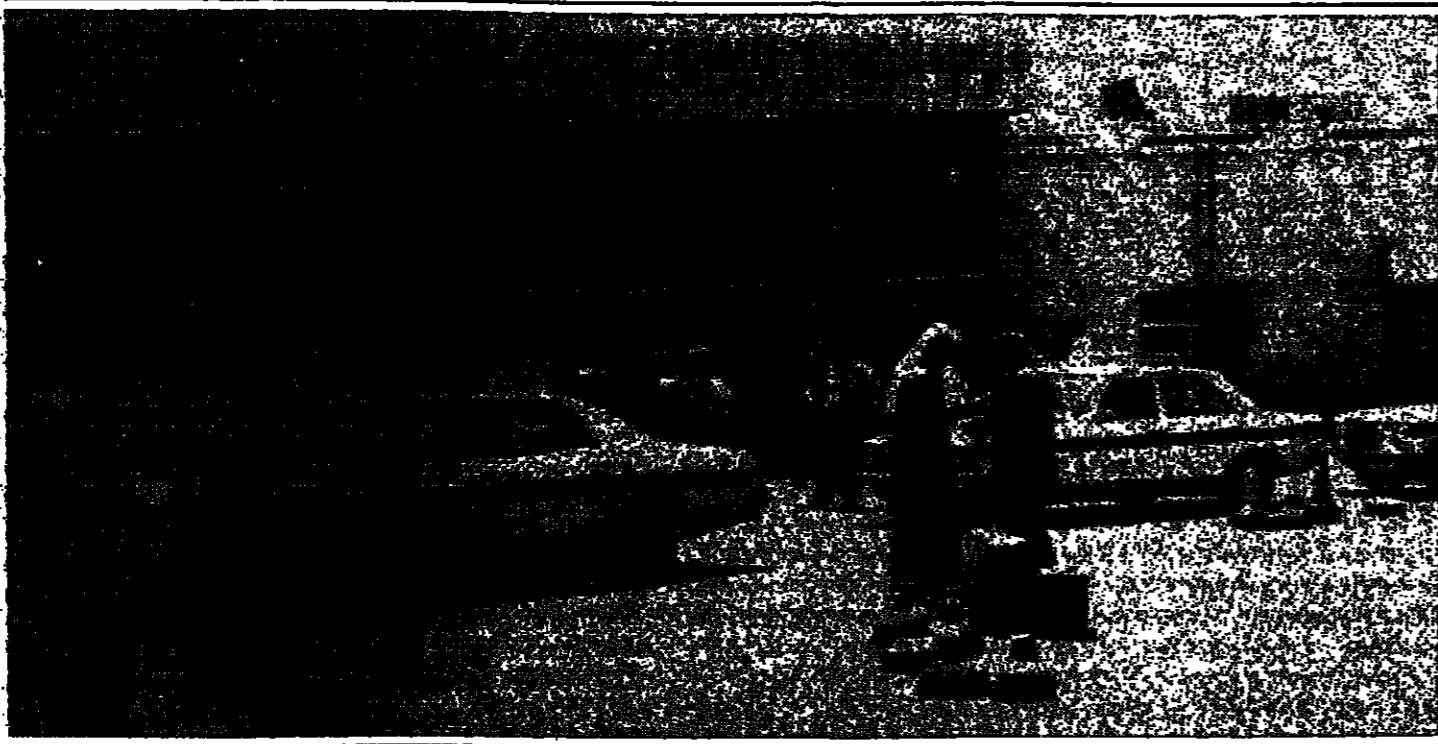
The Mandate status, in respect of Palestine, remained unaffected by the dissolution of the League of Nations.

Throughout the period of the Mandate, 1922 to 1948, there is substantial legal authority for asserting that the territorial sovereignty over Palestine remained in suspense pending arrangements for its future disposition upon the termination of the Mandate. According to Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, the sovereignty was to await the independence of the community comprising the peoples of Palestine.

The precise legal limits of authority of the Mandatory were contained in the Mandate, approved by the Council of the League. In the Mandate it is agreed with the principal Allied Powers that the administration of the territory of Palestine which formerly belonged to the Turkish Empire 'should be entrusted to a Mandatory. The Mandate further recited that those Powers had selected 'His Britannic Majesty' as the Mandatory for Palestine. The Mandate provided for the implementation of the policy of 'a national home for the Jewish people', i.e., the implementation of the policy of the UK Government in the Balfour Declaration of 1917. There lay the seeds of the communal and religious strife that marked the history of the Mandate and which frustrated the Mandatory administration. This situation was aggravated almost at the inception of the Mandate by the exclusion from the application of the Jewish 'national home' provisions to that part of the original Mandate territory of Palestine lying east of the river Jordan, now known as the Kingdom of Jordan. This exclusion concentrated and aggravated the communal troubles in the remainder of Palestine by considerably reducing the area into which Jews were to be permitted to immigrate. This exclusion was effected by a Memorandum of the UK Government dated 16 September 1922, approved by the Council of the League that did thirteen days before the Mandate came into operation.



مركز الامم المتحدة



Drivers and taxis crowd the space outside the airport's arrivals terminal

# Amman Airport: beyond the limits

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** This is the first in a series of articles on Amman Airport by Phyllis Hughes.

The airport departure lounge is packed. Thousands of travellers file through waves of hankering relatives to the check-in desks where freight assistants monitor a moving conveyor belt of baggage. There are not enough chairs, enough toilets. Air-conditioning is inadequate and the overcrowded building is stiflingly

hot. It is a typical day at Amman Airport.

Anyone who has used the airport knows that it is stretched beyond its designed capabilities. The airport was opened in 1954 and was designed to handle propeller planes.

Now jet aircraft roar in daily, bringing 564,000 passengers in the first four months of 1981 alone. This is 30 times the number of passengers the airport was supposed to handle, and indicates the

size of the problem that the airport authorities are trying to cope with.

Jordan is basically a landlocked country, and the bulk of its visitors have to fly in. Extraneous circumstances such as the war between Iran and Iraq have diverted extra traffic to Amman, putting a further burden on the airport.

A magnificent new JD 80 million international airport is being built at Jiza, and is due to be completed by the middle of next year; but until then the airport authorities are trying somehow to

ease congestion at Amman.

Director of the airport Mr. Ibrahim Abdeh said authorities are trying to improve facilities for both travellers and airlines until the new airport is completed.

They have just opened a new terminal for 600 transit passengers. A fourth passport control desk has been added to try to ease the flow of travellers through check points.

"Our biggest problem is just the sheer shortage of space," Mr. Abdeh said; "that and a shortage

of skilled manpower." The present covered area at the airport is only 7,500 square metres - compared with the 64,000 square metres planned for the new airport.

Much of the overcrowding at the airport, according to head of the Civil Aviation Department (DCA) Sharif Ghazi Rakan, could be avoided.

### No room for farewells

Congestion could also be eased, he says, by relatives saying their farewells at home.

"There really isn't room for families to come to the airport, and we would really urge them not to make our problems worse," he said.

"With the cooperation and understanding of every one who uses the airport things can be made a little easier."

Twenty-five airlines are currently using the airport. New airlines cannot be invited to come to Jordan, because of the acute shortage of apron space. Originally designed to take 12 small aircraft, the airport is now having to accommodate 24.

"This is a small airport -- and it is taking up to 30 times the passengers it should do," Sharif Ghazi said. "We are doing our best and really the airport staff are working a miracle."

There are problems in getting passengers from the airport into Amman too. The present fleet of 102 taxis is about to be replaced by new cars -- with a new system for charging fares.

The airport authorities are inundated with complaints about the fares from the airport. At the moment the correct fare is one and a half dinars, although some travellers have been charged up to JD 6 for the same journey.

"Our idea is to have a taxi office where the passenger will actually pay a fixed fare. This will stop taxi drivers charging over the rate," said Mr. Abdeh. The new rate will be JD 2.

Another plan to help tourists visiting the country is to set up a tourist information bureau in the foyer. This will not only have facts and figures about the popular

tourist resorts, but will include a hotel reservation service too. There will be uniformed guides who will issue documentation for travel to the West Bank and ultimately, there will be a bus service running between the airport and the bridge.

To keep bored passengers entertained there are outline plans for video films to be shown in the foyer of the airport.

New benches are being provided in the terminals too.

The authorities are trying to encourage airlines to use the quiet times of the day -- between 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. and midnight to 5 a.m. In the first four months of the year, 7,976 aircraft used the airport, compared with 6,328 in the same period last year.

### Open-sky policy

Jordan would like to encourage more airlines to come; but space does not allow it at the moment.

Sharif Ghazi said that the DCA has an "open-sky" policy, which means that anyone is welcome to fly to Jordan so long as Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, has equal rights to fly to that country.

"Our policy is not restrictive," said Sharif Ghazi. "We believe in



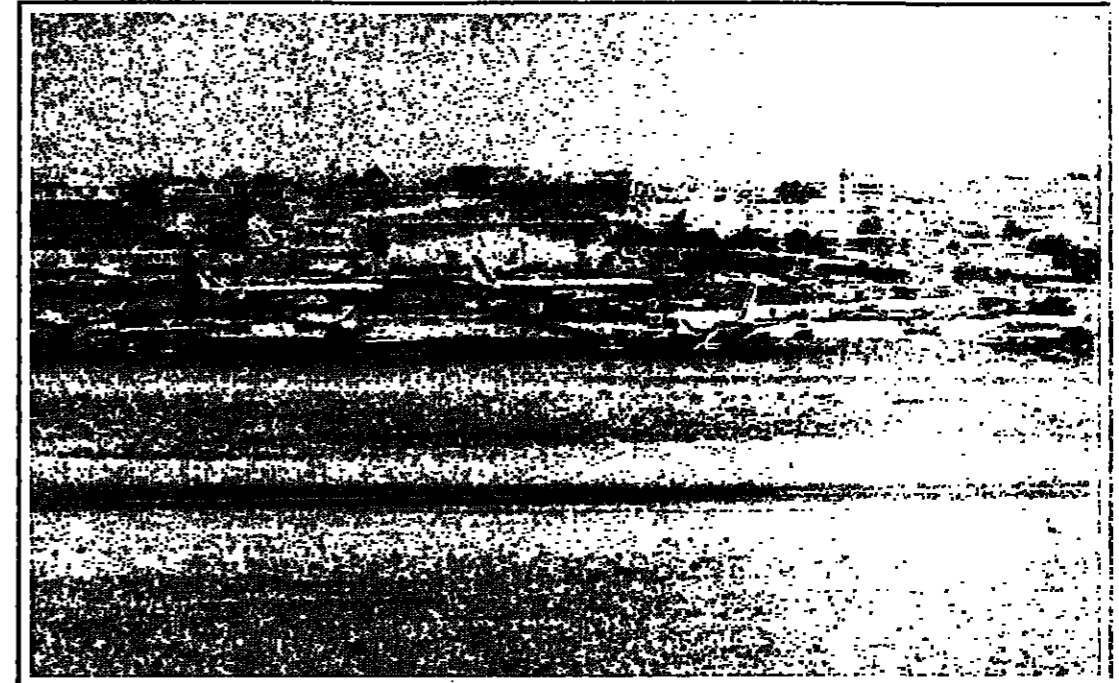
healthy competition."

In line with this, airport taxes are charged, based on those in Damascus and Baghdad. They are nothing like the "ridiculous" taxes levied at London's Heathrow, he added.

"The airport is the first and last place a visitor sees when he travels

to a country. It is our aim to make that impression a good one," Sharif Ghazi said.

"But the passenger only spends a short time at the airport -- we spend 24 hours a day in operation. We are doing our best with the very limited facilities we have, and we ask the public to bear with us."



Designed to accommodate only 12 small aircraft, the airport now has to take 24, including jets. (Staff photos by Harout Baligean)

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See map for directions.

# ECONOMY

## Dollar surge may sow the seeds for currency stability

By Donald Nordberg

**FRANKFURT, Aug. 16 (R) —** The recent volatile behaviour of the dollar on foreign exchange markets may yet sow the seeds for a new era of currency stability, West German bankers say.

The dollar's seemingly unstoppable rise this year against other currencies is mainly attributed to high U.S. interest rates, a vital component in the Reagan administration's policy of bringing down inflation.

Lower inflation should in turn allow the U.S. to drop interest rates, making the dollar a less attractive haven for investors and taking pressure off exchange markets, the bankers say.

Some economists also believe the U.S. could begin to provide, the rest of the world with the stable economic centre it needs if President Reagan's tight monetary policies are successful.

Seldom if ever before has the exchange rate between the dollar and the West German mark changed by four per cent in just two days, as it did at the beginning of this week.

Far from gradually adapting to the freely-floating currencies that were foisted on the world 10 years ago, markets have become even less certain with the passage of time.

West Germany has borne a large part of the burden of President Nixon's decision on August 15, 1971, to suspend the convertibility of the dollar into gold, the bankers said.

That decision effectively broke up the Bretton Woods arrangements which had provided fixed exchange rates in the period after World War two.

Since 1971, the U.S. currency has floated freely against other currencies on the foreign exchange markets.

The demise of the Bretton Woods system, coupled with large oil price increases, forced the

mark into the role of a reserve currency against West German wishes, the bankers said.

As a reserve currency, the mark can be used by central banks to meet their financial commitments abroad.

The reserve role of the mark has tended to exaggerate capital movements between the two currencies and therefore helped make the old system of keeping parities in line — central bank intervention — almost unworkable.

A central bank can seek to maintain its currency at a given parity level by buying or selling massively on the foreign exchange market.

But the degree to which capital flows have expanded, especially between the dollar and the mark, makes such central bank interventions difficult to operate.

"One cannot compensate for such capital movements by intervention without bringing domestic monetary policy into turmoil," a senior Bundesbank official said.

Some economists say the floating dollar, which sank in the 1970s from 3.60 marks to 1.70 marks and has now risen suddenly to 2.50, has distributed trade patterns and is partly responsible for a dramatic reversal in the West German balance of payments from a surplus in 1978 of 18.4 billion marks to a deficit last year of 29.8 billion.

The effective devaluation of the dollar in the 1970s brought an improvement in the competitiveness of U.S. products abroad, but only after a long delay. This led to a corresponding improvement in the U.S. balance of payments, the bankers said.

But West Germany, with a constantly appreciating currency, was able to avoid much of the inflationary impact of the oil price increases since oil prices are denominated in dollars. However, in 1979 West Germany's balance of payments worsened after the Iranian revolution and the subsequent new round of oil price rises, the economists said.

At the same time, the U.S. Federal Reserve Board, which acts as a central bank, began to follow the Bundesbank's example by concentrating on control of the money supply to bring down inflation.

The higher and widely fluctuating interest rates that followed caused the dollar to rise, and West Germany, like other countries felt more of the impact of oil prices as their own currencies weakened.

But some economists say they are concerned that U.S. monetary policy may not succeed. If interest rates in any country stay high for a long period of time, it is a sign that

monetary policy is failing to take effect, they say.

West German bankers also base their hopes for currency stability on what they see as the recovery of West German competitiveness in world markets through the effective devaluation of the mark and efforts by the government to put its fiscal policy in order.

The bankers said a genuinely stable monetary system will also require other countries to take action to bring down inflation.

The European Monetary System (EMS), which has provided considerable currency stability inside Europe during the last two years, will be able to remain stable only if there is a greater convergence of inflation rates and domestic economic policies, they said.

Under the EMS European Economic Community (EEC) currencies except the pound sterling and the Greek drachma fluctuate against each other within fixed limits.

## China's summer harvest shows slight improvement

**PEKING, Aug. 16 (R) —** China's summer grain crop totalled 60 million tonnes, three million tonnes more than last year despite a fall in the area sown, the New China News Agency (NCNA) said today.

But foreign agricultural sources said the 1980 harvest was unusually poor, though exact figures had not been published, and that this year's crop was also disappointing.

They noted that the record 1979 summer harvest totalled 66.1 million tonnes, including 62 million tonnes of winter wheat alone. Apart from wheat, the Chinese summer harvest also consists of barley and beans.

The sources said that given the poor summer crop the chances of a good overall harvest were slim, though it could slightly exceed last year's mediocre 318.2 million tonnes.

The poor harvest was due to a prolonged drought in northern China that started soon after the crop was sown last autumn and lasted until late June, they said.

NCNA said cold weather across the North China Plain last spring wiped out one million hectares (2.5 million acres) of wheat in the northern provinces of Hebei, Shandong, Henan and Shanxi.

The area under grain totalled 26 million hectares (64 million acres), 1.3 million hectares (3.2 million acres) less than last year, NCNA said.

The fall in the area under grain was the result of a sharp rise in the amount of rape sown.

Last winter China had 3.6 million hectares (8.9 million acres) under rape, one million hectares (2.5 million acres) more than the previous year as part of a national policy of boosting production of industrial crops.

## Maiden flight for British airliner



The first picture of the new Shorts 360 36-seat commuter airliner, which made its maiden flight recently from the company's airfield in Northern Ireland, six months ahead of schedule.

The twin turbo-prop airliner has been designed for short-haul operation. It is a wide-body, high-comfort, low-noise aircraft designed as an addition to the company's smaller Skyvan and 330 versions, which stay in production as alternatives.

Four airlines have already signed orders for 11 aircraft and others are negotiating. The company estimates total sales during the 1980's of between 275 and 350 aircraft.

The British company, which also builds parts for other aircraft as well as guided missiles, has gained the Queen's Award to Industry 12 times in recent years — two for technological achievement and 10 for export achievement.

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British Council announces a sale of used furniture at the old International Community School next to the Bishops School, Jabal Amman. Viewing from 10:00 to 12:00 and 15:30 to 17:30 on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday 19, 20, 21 August 1981.

Tenders should be submitted in sealed envelopes addressed to the Acting Representative, The British Council, P.O.B. 634, Amman by 12:00 hrs. Saturday 22 August 1981.

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Home: 44028 after 2 p.m.

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The Jordan Times can accept classified advertisements that are sent in by mail and accompanied by full payment in cash. Readers and advertisers who cannot conveniently

bring their advertisements to the Jordan Times office or to an advertising agency office in Amman may send in their ads by mail on the following conditions:

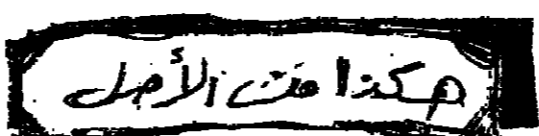
1. Full payment in cash or check accompanies the advertisement.
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4. Advertisements are not accepted over the telephone or telex, and guaranteed insertions on specific dates can only be assured by sending in the advertisements so they reach the Jordan Times office at least two days before the required day of publication.
5. For the minimum price of JD 6, the advertiser will have published an advertisement of three centimetres on two columns, which will have a maximum of 30 words, including the headline and telephone numbers to be called. The JD 6 charge is for one insertion; two insertions cost JD 12, three insertions cost JD 18, etc.
6. For a larger ad, the rates are JD 8 for 40 words and JD 10 for 50 words.
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(write one word only per box — please print)


Please publish the above advertisement in the Jordan Times on \_\_\_\_\_ day (s). Enclosed is payment of \_\_\_\_\_

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Address:  
Signature:





## Moscow offers to defer repayment of Polish debt

MOSCOW, Aug. 16 (R) — The Kremlin has announced measures to ease Poland's crippling financial problems after a summit between Soviet and Polish leaders, but has withheld judgment on the political course taken by Warsaw.

A full communique on the talks published in the Communist Party daily Pravda today showed Moscow had pledged to postpone repayment of more than four billion dollars in credits until the mid-1980s and raise supplies of raw materials and consumer goods to Poland.

Western diplomats said the measures would be a major boost to Polish leader Stanislaw Kania's attempts to revive the country's economy.

But they said the communique showed Mr. Kania and Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski had failed to gain Soviet endorsement for their handling of the Polish crisis when they met President Leonid Brezhnev at his summer retreat in the Crimea on Friday.

The communique said Mr. Brezhnev was told that the Polish Communist Party had worked out a programme for overcoming the crisis at a congress in Warsaw last month, and would strengthen its

leading role in the country.

It indicated the Kremlin was still dissatisfied with the Polish party's pledges to continue policies of liberalisation and reform, a major part of the programme put forward at the congress.

They said that although devoid of criticism of the Warsaw leadership, the communique suggested Moscow was still waiting to see how it would reassert its authority in the country and was far from expressing confidence in its policies.

Moscow's offer to defer repayment of Poland's debts to the Soviet Union until 1985 is seen partly as an attempt to put pressure on the West to do likewise, economic analysts said today.

They said it was also clearly a move to try to ease Poland's continuing and growing economic troubles, recognising that Warsaw

is in no position to repay its Soviet debts, which are normally paid in kind, since it is not producing enough.

But by putting off repayment of the \$4.2 billion it gave Warsaw in credits between Aug. 1980 and June this year, including nearly a billion dollars in hard currency, they said the Soviet Union was challenging the West to do the same with its debt of about \$20 billion.

Western governments agreed in April to let Poland spread payment of most of the \$2.6 billion owed them this year over eight years.

Most of Poland's western debt is owed to commercial banks. They agreed last month to reschedule 95 per cent of the debt falling due to 460 banks in the last three-quarters of this year.

## Pakistan heads F-16 buyers' list

BANGKOK, Aug. 16 (R) — The United States is trying to accelerate delivery of F-16 fighter planes to Pakistan despite

## 10th hunger striker getting weak IRA starts kneecapping spree

BELFAST, Aug. 16 (A.P.) — Seven men were shot in the legs overnight by Irish Republican Army (IRA) "punishment squads," police here reported today.

An IRA statement telephoned to reporters said the seven were attacked because of their "anti-social activity, which has caused unnecessary hardship and suffering for the nationalist people." It did not elaborate.

The kneecapping, a traditional IRA form of revenge, took place in Belay's New Lodge, Short Strand, Andersonstown and market districts, police said. All are predominantly Roman Catholic enclaves in this Protestant dominated British province. None of the victims was said to be seriously hurt.

In Londonderry, Northern Ireland's second-largest city, a bomb

exploded early today police reported. The bomb consisted of two beer kegs packed with explosives and hidden in a parked car, which had been stolen, police said.

A second such bomb was found outside a drapery store a short time after the explosion, and police spent four hours in the early morning darkness dismantling it.

Officials in the north have reported a sharp upsurge in sectarian violence since March 1, when guerrilla inmates at the Maze prison near Belfast began a hunger strike for more liberal treatment.

Nine men have died on the fast and a 10th, Michael Devine, 27, was growing weaker Sunday. Mr. Devine, a member of INLA, has been without food for 55 days.

The Catholic primate of all Ireland, Cardinal Thomas O'Fiaich

said in a Belfast radio interview broadcast today that he and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher had clashed over the hunger strike in a meeting last month at 10 Downing Street, her official residence.

While it would not be correct to say there was a shouting match, Cardinal O'Fiaich said, "obviously there had to be a clash (at the July 1 meeting). I felt she did not realise the impact that the hunger strike deaths were having on the Catholic community, and above all, the Catholic youth of the north of Ireland."

A spokesman for Mrs. Thatcher said only that there had been a "frank exchange of views" between the prime minister, who has refused to accede to guerrilla demands, and Cardinal O'Fiaich, who has called for an end to the fast and for greater British flexibility as well.

## Ugandan prison letter charges maltreatment

KAMPALA, Aug. 16 (A.P.) — In a letter smuggled out of a military police camp, 260 prisoners claimed they are being held in very harsh conditions and face a "slow death process."

The letter, made available to journalists yesterday said three inmates at Luzira prison, five kilometres east of Kampala, have already died from lack of medical attention "and a number of others are about to die."

The letter claimed that 151 of the 260 prisoners in the camp are being detained without any charges or detention orders. It said the 260 prisoners, ranging in age from 12 to 80, are locked indoors 24 hours a day, sleep on bare concrete floors and can't have visitors.

Red Cross workers say it is difficult to determine exactly how many political prisoners are detained, since many are held in military barracks or camps to which the Red Cross is denied access.

## Portuguese coalition votes for return of ex-premier

LISBON, Aug. 16 (A.P.) — Portugal's ruling centre-right coalition today nominated resigned Prime Minister Francisco Balsemão to return as head of government and end a five-day cabinet crisis.

The vote in the 74-member national council of the coalition cast before dawn Sunday was 58-1 with three abstentions and 12 delegates not voting.

The 44-year-old former journalist was expected to accept and resign his cabinet inside the coalition that he has headed since last December.

Mr. Balsemão resigned last Tuesday after council gave him a 37-15 vote, one less than a majority, and criticised him for not governing with enough authority.

The new vote was a clear victory for Mr. Balsemão, but it was tempered by a threat from left-leaning President Antonio Ramalho Eanes to call new elections if the coalition did not come up with a candidate and government he said should be capable of running Portugal.

The new government will be Portugal's 14th since the 1974 revolution by leftist army officers overthrew the country's 50-year-old rightist dictatorship.

## WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

### Iran releases Danish ship and crew

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 16 (R) — A Danish ship held by Iran since Tuesday was released Saturday night, a spokesman for the shipping line has said. According to the spokesman the vessel, the 1,077-ton Danish registered *Else Cat* was now on its way to Dubai where it was expected to arrive Sunday. All eight crewmembers were reported well. The ship, bound from Portugal to Kuwait, was ordered into the Iranian port of Bandar Abbas while entering the Gulf through the Hormuz Straits. Iranian authorities confiscated 170 tons of gelignite which they suspected of being destined for Iraq, the spokesman said. The shipowner said the gelignite was for industrial use.

### Iranian exile in Paris talks with Le Monde

PARIS, Aug. 16 (R) — Iranian radical leader Masoud Rajavi said in an interview published yesterday that he would try to create a resistance movement against Iran's Islamic leadership. Mr. Rajavi, who was granted political asylum in France on July 29 along with deposed President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr, told the daily newspaper *Le Monde*: "We aim to double our efforts to create a truly representative resistance movement." It was the first interview given by the leader of the Mujahedin group to the French press since authorities attempted to prevent the publication of statements by tightening security around the Paris villa where he is staying with Mr. Bani-Sadr. France granted political asylum to the two Iranians on the condition they engaged in no political activity. In today's interview, Mr. Rajavi said he would leave France as soon as he had achieved his objective of exposing Iran's "savage, bloody dictatorship."

### Black member in Alberta Ku Klux Klan

CALGARY, Alberta, Aug. 16 (R) — The Alberta chapter of the Ku Klux Klan (KKK), an organisation traditionally hostile to blacks, Jews, Catholics and leftists, has admitted a black man to its membership. The Canadian provincial chapter says Louis Proctor, a 40-year-old building worker, is the first black to become a member of the KKK, which in the late 19th and early 20th century roamed the southern United States, lynching and terrorising blacks. Terlach Mac 'Phearsain, the organisation's leader here, said the Alberta KKK was regarded as the most liberal chapter of the Klan on the continent. He said the Alberta chapter believed in preserving dividing lines between the races an opposed mixed marriages but did not believe in white supremacy, as did chapters in the United States. He said he expected some "real screaming" from U.S. Klan leaders. Mr. Proctor said he expected heavy opposition both from racist whites and from blacks regarding him as a traitor. He said he was sworn in informally as a Klan member 15 days ago. All 330 Klansmen in the province would attend a formal confirmation ceremony in September, Mr. Phearsain said.

### Gambian coup suspect arrested

BANJUL, Gambia, Aug. 16 (R) — Gambian opposition leader Sheriff Diba has been arrested in connection with a coup attempt here on July 30 and is likely to be charged with treason, attorney-general Muihanadu Lamin Sabo told parliament yesterday. Mr. Diba, whose National Convention Party holds five of Gambia's 34 parliamentary seats, was taken in for questioning shortly after an armed group tried to overthrow President Dawda Jawara. President Jawara's senior wife, lady Thiabal N' Diaye, told reporters that leftist rebels seized her soon after the coup and took her to house of Mr. Diba, a former vice-president. The attorney-general said a second member of the National Convention Party, Mr. Gibou Jagne, member of Parliament for Serrekunda west, had also been arrested in connection with the coup.

### Fruit flies in San Joaquin Valley

LOS GATOS, California, Aug. 16 (R) — Planes sprayed Malathion pesticide in the heartland of California's agriculture industry last night, after officials confirmed that Mediterranean fruit flies had invaded the rich San Joaquin Valley. Officials said the spraying was centred on 202 square kilometres of Stanislaus County, which accounted for \$742 million of the state's \$1.4 billion a year agriculture industry last year. The move followed the discovery of three flies in a trap on Thursday night and an announcement yesterday that they were fertile males. An official of the state Medfly Eradication Project, which is based here, said the authorities were expected to announce a quarantine in the area sometime this weekend. California grows about half the fresh fruit and vegetables consumed in the United States and the San Joaquin Valley has some of the finest growing land in the country.

## New U.S. tax rules return to simplicity

WASHINGTON — The new rules for taxing foreign-source income just signed by President Reagan represent a return to simplicity for Americans and working abroad.

Starting with income earned in 1982, the new provisions replace the complicated special deductions for housing, education, cost-of-living, hardship area, and home leave, with an off-the-top income exclusion and a relatively simple deduction for housing.

The new rules should eliminate the tax liability of about 90 per cent of Americans working abroad and in the process should make it possible for many overseas Americans to do their own tax returns.

The new provisions include: A \$75,000 exclusion for income earned in 1982, rising to \$80,000 in 1983, \$85,000 in 1984, \$90,000 in 1985, and \$95,000 in 1986. Deductions and credits attributed to the excluded amount are not allowed. For example, foreign taxes paid on excluded income may not be credited against U.S. taxes.

An exclusion for housing costs above a base housing amount — figured as 16 per cent of the base salary paid an employee at Grade 14, Step 1 of the federal pay scale (\$37,871). This would allow Americans overseas to deduct housing costs in excess of \$6,059. However as the U.S. government salary increases, the base housing cost would increase. Housing costs include expenses a attributable to housing, such as utilities and insurance, but not taxes and interest.

The costs of a second household maintained outside the United States for a spouse and dependents who do not live with the taxpayer because of adverse conditions are excluded from income.

This provision also includes language allowing a one-year carry-over of excess housing costs for those overseas Americans who are self-employed and who have housing expenses in excess of earned income. This carry-over provision is meant for professionals who may have little or no income while they establish their positions abroad.

Section 119 of the tax code is retained. This section excludes from income the value of meals and lodging furnished by an employer in "camp-style" cir-

cumstances (common housing for 10 or more employees not available to the public) or as near as practicable to the place of employment. The section's language has been modified, however, so that the camp does not have to be in a hardship area and does not have to constitute substantial housing.

To claim the new exclusion, a taxpayer would have to be a bona fide resident of a foreign country or be outside the United States for 330 days out of 12 consecutive months, a reduction from the previously required 510 days of the 18 months.

The Treasury estimates the revenue loss of the new provisions to be \$299 million in 1982, \$544 million in 1983, \$563 million in 1984, \$618 million in 1985, and \$696 million in 1986. However, supporters of tax relief for overseas Americans have argued that its positive effects on the number of Americans abroad, on overall tax receipts, on exports, and domestic employment will be many times greater than the projected revenue loss.

Tax officials emphasise that income and housing exclusions do not apply to dividends, interest, pensions, annuities, certain trusts and other "unearned" income.

Following are illustrations of various aspects of the new law, showing how the actual calculations are made.

In each case it is assumed that a taxpayer will take the standard deduction built into the tax tables. In addition, all housing expenses are considered "reasonable" under the meaning of the act.

However, it should be remembered that the base housing cost of \$6,059 is figured on the current salary of a GS14, Step 1. This is almost certain to rise before overseas taxpayers get around to doing their tax returns in 1983. For example, if U.S. government employees get a 5 per cent salary increase in 1982, this would increase the base housing amount by \$303 to \$6,362.

To see how the new law would work in high-tax countries, consider these examples:

A married taxpayer with two children living in a European country gets a base salary of \$60,000, an overseas bonus of \$10,000, a housing allowance of \$24,000, a cost-of-living allowance of \$12,000, and education allowance of \$5,000, and a home

leave allowance of \$4,000. Adding these figures he finds his gross income to be \$115,000.

From this he subtracts his \$75,000 income exclusion, leaving \$40,000. From this \$40,000 he subtracts his housing costs in excess of the base housing amount (\$24,000 less \$6,059 or \$17,941) leaving \$22,059 taxable income.

The taxpayer has paid income taxes of \$25,000 in his country of residence of which all but \$3,000 is attributed to the \$92,941 excluded from income, and therefore not eligible for credit against U.S. tax. The U.S. tax on \$22,059 is \$2,763, and he subtracts the \$3,000 of foreign tax that is eligible for credit. He owes the U.S. government nothing.

A self-employed taxpayer who is married but has no other dependents, with an earned income of \$150,000 and housing costs of \$37,000 a year.

He excludes \$75,000 leaving \$75,000, and then deducts excess housing costs of \$30,941 (\$37,000 less \$6,059) leaving \$44,059. He has paid income tax in his country of residence of \$45,000, of which \$35,000 is attributed to the excluded income. This leaves \$10,000 eligible for credit. The U.S. tax on \$44,059 is \$11,111. He subtracts the \$10,000 in foreign tax eligible for credit and owes the U.S. government \$1,111.

To illustrate the effect of the housing carry-over provision, consider an attorney who has worked for a law firm in London. His housing costs are \$37,000 a year. In 1982 after 10 years with the firm, he leaves to strike out on his own. During 1982 he has no taxable income and he can not claim his deduction for excess housing costs of \$30,941 (\$37,000 less \$6,059).

In 1983, however, he earns \$180,000. From this he subtracts his exclusion (\$80,000 for income

earned in 1983) leaving \$100,000. Then he subtracts his excess housing cost of \$30,941 plus his housing costs carried over from the year before — also \$30,941 — leaving a taxable income of \$38,118. He then calculates his tax.

A two-earner couple files a joint return, with the gross income of one spouse at \$100,000 for and the other at \$50,000. Each would be allowed a \$75,000 exclusion, but it is the intent of Congress that these not be pooled. In this case one spouse would have \$25,000 left after the exclusion and the other would have nothing. Their joint income would be \$25,000 from which they would subtract their housing exclusion and calculate their tax.

To illustrate how the new law would work in a country without an income tax, consider:

A married taxpayer with two children who gets a salary of \$40,000, a bonus of \$15,000, a cost of living allowance of \$15,000, a housing allowance of \$52,000, an education allowance of \$4,000, and a home leave allowance of \$6,000. Adding these figures puts his gross income at \$132,000.

From this he subtracts his income exclusion, leaving \$57,000 (\$132,000 less \$75,000). He finds his housing exclusion (\$52,000 less \$6,059 or \$45,941) and subtracts that from the \$57,000, leaving a taxable income of \$11,059. The U.S. tax on \$11,059 is \$546 and since he has paid no foreign income tax, that is what he owes the U.S. government.

If the taxpayer in this example had to maintain a second household for his wife and dependents because of adverse conditions where he worked, the total cost of the second home would be excludable.

International Herald Tribune

## The collected worries of Gen. Prem

BANGKOK: Since the failure of the April coup attempt in Thailand, the country's political life has lost direction and major reforms have become tangled up. Prime Minister Gen. Prem Tinsulanond stands down in October in a bid to stop the drift.

By David Butler

Gen. Prem Tinsulanond, the prime minister of Thailand, won a personal victory in April by felling the coup d'état attempted by a group of ambitious colonels.

This success appeared at the time to have left him with an opportunity to effect some major reforms of Thailand's tangled political scene. There was talk, for example, that he would abandon some of the partners in his political coalition, and form a new government of "national unity" comprised mostly of Thai technocrats.

Instead, Gen. Prem has spent much of the last four months trying to heal the divisions in the army which were created by the failed coup. Ironically, the reform-minded colonels who attempted the power seizure had formed the base of Gen. Prem's wider political support.

After their removal, he has arranged dozens of transfers and

promotions designed to rebuild his own position in the army — the institution which retains a transcendent political importance in Thailand.

This in part explains his decision to stand down in October: as head of the armed forces. This opens the way for a reorganisation of Thailand's military leadership on a major scale when the annual military reshuffle takes place on October 1.

Last year, special legislation was drawn up which had the effect of exempting Gen. Prem from mandatory retirement from the army. His continuation for an extra year as army commander-in-chief blocked a whole series of promotions at the top of the army, and was one of the factors which led to the April coup attempt.

Gen. Prem must now choose his successor. The death in June of one of the top contenders has certainly made this an easier choice, but the outcome cannot be a fore-

gone conclusion. Gen. Prayuech Charuanee, army chief of staff, must be a front runner, but Lt. Gen. Arthit Kamlang-ek, commander of the critically important first army region, cannot be ruled out.

Still, it seems unlikely that the annual list of promotions to be announced on October 1 can avoid causing some discontent in one army faction or another.

Thailand's economic situation has meanwhile deteriorated sharply in recent months. Favourable weather had earlier resulted in bumper crops of Thailand's major exports — rice, tapioca and maize — but subsequent sales have been disappointing. World prices have been lower than expected and rice exporters in particular have had difficulty finding buyers for their large stockpiles.

In 1980, the country's trade deficit was nearly \$3 billion — a figure almost exactly matching the bill for Thailand's petroleum products, all of which it has to import.

The deficit for the first half of this year was \$1.6 billion, a jump of 71 per cent over the same period last year.

The broader balance of payments picture, taking in invisible trade earnings, has also been unfavourable. The Bank of Thailand has reported a deficit of more than \$250 million during the first six months of the year. The Bank

responded on July 17 by devaluing the baht, the Thai currency, by 8.7 per cent against the U.S. dollar. This followed an earlier devaluation of 1.1 per cent in May.

Thailand received early in June an IMF credit under which it can draw up to \$945 million in Special Drawing Rights from the Fund to boost its reserves. There has been speculation that the provision of this two-year facility may have been conditional on the devaluation.

Less than a week after the devaluation was announced, Gen. Prem, his economic ministers, the governor of the Bank of Thailand and the secretary-general of the country's economic planning board all appeared on nationwide television to defend the decision. Gen. Prem denied that his government had no clear economic policy, saying that in fact the policy was two-fold: to alleviate rural poverty and to adjust the economy in line with global changes.

There is certainly a sense of economic drift in the country, attributable in part to the absence from the government of a dominant spokesman on economic matters. Gen. Prem's first coalition government included such a figure in Mr. Boonchu Rojanastien, the former president of the Bangkok Bank.

Mr. Boonchu's Social Action Party lost a power struggle with

another major party in Gen. Prem's first coalition and was left out of the second Prem government formed in March.

Gen. Prem has frequently met Mr. Boonchu in recent weeks, perhaps in a bid to draw the Social Action Party back into his government. But Mr. Boonchu is thought to have advised against the latest devaluation, arguing that there were more creative ways to promote exports and limit imports.

The 61-year-old prime minister still enjoys considerable popular respect. He is admired for his scrupulous honesty. A bachelor, he has not followed the practice of some of his predecessors in setting up wives in business to give a veil of legitimacy to the fruits of their undoubted corruption.

Gen. Prem is still highly regarded by the Thai royal family, who fled with him to the north-eastern city of Nakhon Ratchasima during April's three-day abortive coup. Royal support proved critical in defeating the coup.

There is a growing feeling, nonetheless, that Gen. Prem's days as prime minister may be numbered. His immediate predecessor — and one-time patron — Gen. Kriangkak Chomman has

formed a new political party, and is standing for parliament in a by-election to be held next month in the north-eastern city of Roi Et.

If, as expected, Gen. Kriangkak wins the election, he will become the leader of a sizeable bloc of parliamentarians. Given the close links he still maintains with the military and the pockets of support he has there, he could be well positioned to replace Gen. Prem should the latter's government provoke serious opposition in the future.

Gen. Prem himself and his country in general have one major cause for optimism. He won't let Thailand television a second time in the aftermath of the devalued baht to announce that natural gas will start to flow from the Gulf of Thailand on a trial basis of Aug. 1. Regular production will almost certainly begin by the target date of Sept. 15.

Thailand has estimated reserves of at least 11 trillion cubic feet of gas in the Gulf and some experts believe the deposits could be three times that much. Nor for nothing did the prime minister in his address describe the gas as "Thailand's new national hope and happiness."

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